

FIFTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 21, 22, AND 23, 1868.

WASHINGTON:

COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
CORNER PENNA. AVE. AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.

1868.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1863.

VERMONT—Rev. John K. Converse, George W. Scott, Esq.

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CONNECTICUT—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Richard D. Hubbard, Dr. Henry A. Grant, Rev. William W. Turner, Rev. George H. Clark, Daniel Phillips, Esq.

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NEW JERSEY—Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Maleom.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 21, 1868.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY has passed through another year with rich experience of Divine favor. Coöperating with every noble impulse which impels the colored man to seek for himself a better country and a participation in the grand work of regenerating Africa, it gives no just ground of offence to any, and proposes good to all.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Eight Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed from their earthly labors and responsibilities since the last Annual Meeting, to wit: Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, of Mississippi, distinguished for his many excellencies of character; Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York, a statesman of the highest ability; Rev. JOSHUA SOULE, D. D., of Tennessee, long a venerated Bishop in one of the leading denominations of the country; Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, ever ready to sympathize in any work which had for its object the well-being of man and the glory of God; FREEMAN CLARK, Esq., of Maine, who readily sympathized in the various interests of humanity; WILLIAM H. BROWN, Esq., of Illinois, a wise counsellor and earnest laborer in philanthropic measures; Hon. JAMES M.

Finances.

WAYNE, of Georgia, whose abilities as a jurist have deeply engraved their own record in the history of American jurisprudence; and the Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D., of Connecticut, long the beloved and successful President of Yale College.

These were ardent friends and supporters of our Institution and zealous in plans of Christian usefulness, while in their bright example their associates are furnished with fresh incentives to diligence in their appointed work.

FINANCES.

The actual receipts of the Society from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1867, have been:—

From Donations-----	\$13,260 62
From Legacies-----	27,019 63
From other sources-----	12,910 23
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Making a total of-----	\$53,190 48

And the disbursements for the same period were:—For the support of emigrants on the voyage and for six months after landing in Liberia, \$37,064 09; for repairs and running the ship Goleonda, \$25,484 21; the Government of Liberia for the care of Recaptured Africans, \$2,531 63; and for salaries of Secretaries and Agents at home and in Liberia, paper and printing the African Repository, taxes, insurance and repairs on Colonization Building, publishing the Memorial Volume, expenses incurred in litigated Will cases, and postage, fuel, and other expenses, \$17,999 05; making a total of \$83,078 98; compelling the sale of invested funds to meet the difference, \$32,000.

The present year opens with more work in hand and more in immediate prospect, than has been presented at any previous

Expeditions.

time. Unless our resources be greatly increased, the scale of our expenditures must be reduced.

EXPEDITIONS.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that to meet the applications for passage and settlement in Liberia, the Society had purchased the ship Goleonda, 1,016 tons, to replace the packet Mary Caroline Stevens, and that she had been dispatched, November 21, with six hundred emigrants. Favored by the winds of Heaven she arrived at Cape Mount, December 27, and proceeded to Monrovia, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, landing the people and their baggage with the stores provided for their six months' support. Leaving Monrovia, February 12, she reached Baltimore, April 2.

Preparations were immediately made for her second or regular spring trip, and she sailed from the latter named port May 7, and from Charleston, S. C., May 30, with 321 emigrants. Of these 116 were from Marion District, 19 from Aiken, 49 from Newberry, and 72 from Charleston, S. C.; 45 from Macon, and 8 from Columbus, Geo.; 4 from Albemarle county, and 1 from Richmond, Va.; 1 from Baltimore, Md.; and 6 from Philadelphia, Pa.

Their chosen places of settlement were Monrovia, 10; Carrysburg, 53; Sinou, 76; Bexley, 122; and Cape Palmas, 60.

The trades or occupations were represented by 32 farmers, 5 bricklayers, 5 laborers, 4 carpenters, 4 engineers, 3 painters, 3 waiters, 2 shoemakers, 2 coopers, 2 cooks, 2 plasterers, 1 clerk, 1 stone-cutter, 1 upholsterer, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 blacksmith, 1 barber, 1 butcher, and 1 druggist.

Thirty-one could read, and 18 could read and write.

Religiously, there were 42 communicants of the Baptist

Expeditions.

church, 27 of the Methodist, and 5 of the Presbyterian; making 74 professing Christians.

Three were native Africans returning to their own country, one of them having been taken into Savannah, Georgia, a few years ago in the celebrated slaver "Wanderer."

The Golconda anchored off Monrovia, July 8, and after landing her company at the several ports for which they were destined, cleared from Monrovia, August 30, and reached Baltimore, October 2.

Requiring some repairs, which were comparatively slight and inexpensive, she was provisioned for her third or regular fall voyage, and sailed from Baltimore, November 2, and from off Charleston—where 312 emigrants and their baggage were transferred to her by a steamer from that city—November 18. Nineteen of these were from Marion District, S. C.; 2 from Macon, and 235 from Columbus, Geo.; and 49 from Dover, and 7 from Philadelphia, Tenn.

Two hundred and sixty-three chose Bexley, and 49 selected Cape Mount as their place of settlement.

Seventy-seven were Church members—of whom 45 were Methodists, 27 Baptists, and 5 Presbyterians.

Twenty-one could read and write, and 41 could only read.

Seventy-five had trades or professions, of whom 59 were farmers, 4 ministers, 3 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, 2 bricklayers, 2 shoemakers, 2 laborers, 1 gardener, 1 cook, 1 miller, 1 brickmaker, and 1 bridge-builder.

Both companies were composed of those who were above the average of our colored population in means and intelligence. A goodly number had served in the Federal army, and several had declined offers of advanced pay and promises of land if they would but remain and "labor for the white man." It is

Expeditions.

safe to say that no previous year has given to Liberia more men of excellent promise.

The extreme change in the status of the Freedmen by their sudden elevation in the spring, to the privileges of citizenship, and the exercise of that right during the fall, in some of the Southern States, alone prevented the Golconda from being filled on each voyage to her utmost capacity. Notwithstanding these powerful inducements and hindrances the emigration during the year reached 633, or 12 more than that of 1866, which exceeded that of any year since 1854.

The Society is indebted to the Freedmen's Bureau for the transportation of the emigrants and their baggage from their several places of residence to the port of embarkation, and to the American Sunday School Union and others for contributions of religious books and papers, primers and cards for the use of the people on shipboard and after they reach their destination.

Among the cabin passengers in the packet last November was the venerable Rev. R. R. Gurley, Honorary Secretary of the Society, who had long desired to visit, for the third time, the African settlements. With what glowing gratification must he look upon what, in 1824, were the first buddings of civilized and Christian life on Cape Mesurado, now expanded into a free and thriving Republic, with its nigh six hundred miles of that once barbarous coast dotted with some sixty towns and settlements, schools, a College, and Churches shedding their elevating and hallowing light, the slave traffic suppressed, commerce extending, and literature, industry, and African nationality established.

Contentment.

CONTENTMENT.

Intelligence to the 11th of December, 1867, represents the emigrants as having passed or were passing through the acclimation with unusual success.

Their contentment in their new homes and appreciation of the advantages opened to them, will best appear from the following letters to their friends or relatives.

Mr. Wyatt Moore, the leader of the large party from Macon, Georgia, by the first voyage of the Golconda, wrote to Mr. Lewis Sherman:—

“God’s infinite goodness has brought us safe to the land of our fathers. It is beautiful to behold. We are all as well pleased as a people could be. I am filled with admiration and gladness. January is the hottest month here. It is like May in America. I have long heard talk of Liberia, but if you will believe me the half has not been told. I have one thing to regret, and that is that I have so few days to live, as the best of my days are gone. Talk about freedom; when a man comes to this country he is free sure enough. It is a land blest of the Almighty. The white man has no part or lot here. It is the black man’s home. We have our negro President, Vice-President, and Congressmen. Everything belongs to negroes. That is one thing that excites my curiosity—to behold a negro nationality. We have in this country all kinds of fruits—the lemon, orange, pine-apple, sour-sop, peach, and the mango-plum. We have often read in the Bible of the palm-tree. I have the pleasure to see plenty of them every day. From this tree is gotten butter, oil, and cabbage. It is a beautiful tree to behold. We have coffee; it grows in the woods in abundance. There is everything here like fruit and vegetables, and hogs, goats and cows, turkeys, chickens, &c. It is too tedious to mention everything.”

Mr. Francis Simpson, an emigrant from Columbus, Georgia,

Contentment.

thus wrote to his sister, who, with a large number of their acquaintances, embarked in our ship in November:—

"I write to inform you that we have arrived safely in Liberia after a voyage of thirty-nine days, with all the passengers in good health. We staid at Monrovia ten days. I visited it and found it mostly built of brick. We brought three hundred and twenty emigrants. They all seem to be very much pleased with the country. From Monrovia to Greenville is a rich and beautiful country. Greenville is a small village at the mouth of the Sinou river. We are now located some two miles up this river in houses given to the emigrants to stay in for six months. We have six months' provisions given to us by the Colonization Society. The people here have been very kind to us. Give my love to the people at the plantation, and tell them if they can get to Liberia they must come, for it is a country where a man can make a support by working half of his time. Coffee grows all over the woods. Cotton grows here into a tree. The sugar-cane grows larger than any I have ever seen. Potatoes grow all the time. I have long heard of Liberia but now I see it, and I will say positively that Liberia is one of the best countries in the world. I wish that every colored person in America would come here. If a man cannot make a support here he will not make it anywhere. Give my respects to Chapman, and let all read this letter."

This testimony is the more valuable, as it was given direct to the parties addressed, and for their guidance. Communications of similar character have been sent to our office by other and equally intelligent emigrants, from one of which—that of Mr. Lewis Sherman—just referred to, and one of the most reliable and worthy of men, a brief paragraph is taken, viz:—

"I am pleased with the country, and find everything just as represented by the Colonization Society. I believe Liberia to be the home—the only home for the black man. It is his own country. He is second to none here. I find more happiness

Applications.

among the Liberians than I ever did in the United States. Many thanks to the Society for kindness shown."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for passage to Liberia in May next have reached us from, or in behalf of, companies of colored people at Williamsburg and Christiansburg, Virginia; Nashville and Philadelphia, Tennessee; Halifax, North Carolina; Edgefield District, South Carolina; Augusta, Marion, Macon, Sparta, and Columbus, Georgia; Mobile, Eufaula, and Montgomery, Alabama; Columbus, Mississippi; and Apalachicola, Florida; comprising, it is estimated, over two thousand persons. These are all local, spontaneous movements, originating "among themselves and growing out of their own convictions concerning their own interests and duties."

The applicants are represented as belonging to the best class of the colored population—intelligent, industrious, moral, religious—knowing how to estimate freedom aright, and what constitutes true independence. They want to go, and need our aid to get there, believing that they can better their condition; while others want to help in the grand work of civilizing and evangelizing the natives, and in building up an honorable nationality for the race.

Liberia needs more civilized and educated and Christian people. There is a wide field of usefulness open to them. We have the knowledge and the skill acquired in half a century of experience. We have a large ship and all the facilities in Liberia for the care and settlement of the people of color. Why not help them to reach a country where they can enjoy not only political but social and civil equality, and national life and character? Must all the pity fall upon four millions of a depressed race in a humane and Christian country? Is

Applications.

there not a drop to spare for their more numerous, more afflicted brethren in their ancestral land?

From letters of application, written, it is believed, by colored people themselves, from their own suggestions and impressions, the subjoined extracts are taken as showing some of the demands for aid now pressing upon the Society:

"AIKEN, S. C., December 17, 1867."

I write to inform you that I have received about one hundred and seventy-five names wishing passage to Liberia, without fail, on the first voyage of the ship. These are from Edgefield District. They are sorry that they could not go on the last trip. They are very anxious to learn if they can have passage."

"EUFALIA, ALA., December 25, 1867."

We, the undersigned colored people, take this method to inform you that we would like to embark in May, 1868, for Liberia, if we can be accommodated. We request that you furnish us with free transportation from this place to Liberia. We are all poor, and have not any money.

A. E. W., and two hundred others, with their families."

"APALACHICOLA, FLA., December 25, 1867."

I am well acquainted with a great many of the emigrants who went over in November from Columbus, Georgia. Some of the finest colored people of Georgia are among them. I am requested to ask if the ship could not be sent to this port, provided a load was made up here, and when she could come if engagements were made at once. I have but little doubt but that a large company could be made up here."

"COLUMBUS, GA., January 7, 1868."

You will see that I have received and now forward to you four hundred and twenty names, and, as near as I can come at it, I think that there will be about three hundred more who

Mail Steamships.

desire to go to Liberia in May, 1868. I wish that you would write me how many more names I may be privileged to enrol from our city. There are a great many of our good people who are saying that they are going to Africa, but they are waiting to hear from the company who went from here last fall. But, if these have not soul enough in them to believe without seeing, why they must do like I have done—stay in the United States until they get sick of their condition, and then they will want to get away faster than the means can be provided. For myself, I had much rather go honorably and from pure principles, and a sense of duty to myself and fellow man, and I might say to God, than to go only when I found it expedient to do so."

"COLUMBUS, Miss., January 7, 1868.

We had a meeting here on the 6th instant, and all present said they would go to Liberia. We have called a meeting on the 19th instant, of the colored people of Lowndes County, so we can take the names of those who want to go. Please to answer this letter so as it can be submitted at that time, as we want to know when and where we are to take ship, and how we are to get to the ship. It is said this is a white-man government; if so, we are willing to leave it to him, and seek a government of our own."

"HALIFAX, N. C., January 9, 1868.

I have seen all the people and they have pledged themselves that nothing shall stop them from going but sickness or death. They are making every effort to get ready in season to go to the land of the free and the home of the black man. I have in my party, as will be seen by my list of one hundred and fifty-one names which I send you, railroad men and engineers, and men that worked in car shops."

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Commercial enterprises on the West African Coast are gradually extending as Christian civilization elevates the natives

Mail Steamships.

and develops the valuable natural resources of the country. Steamers are now plying with some regularity on the Niger, bearing into the interior foreign manufactures, and bringing back the rich products of Soudan and adjacent regions. Others are running along the Coast.

The English Board of Trade returns show a large increase in the value of British exports to Western Africa. They are given for the quarter ending March 31, 1867, as £381,437, a gain of £170,000 over the corresponding months of 1865, and allowing for the decrease in value of cotton goods, as compared with 1865, they have been more than double the last year.

The English Government gives an annual subsidy of £20,000 to the African Steamship Company, requiring it to convey the mails from Liverpool to Fernando Po and back again to Liverpool, in fifty-one days four hours, exclusive of stoppages for their reception and delivery. The trips have been performed with great regularity.

At the semi-annual meeting of this Company, held in London, December 11, 1867, it was reported that its continued success "enabled the Directors to declare a six months' dividend, as usual, of eight shillings per share, and to add a further two shillings per share as a bonus;" and "a new and very superior steamship had been ordered, which would be paid for out of revenue."

When will the American people awaken to the importance of a similar line, and the value of this enriching commerce? Those who settled Liberia have left relatives and friends who naturally desire to have regular and frequent mail communication with them, but the Government has not provided any mail facilities. Yet, if a vessel bears a letter there, it must

Mail Steamships.

have a ten cent stamp upon it, as though the Post Office Department had established a mail route to that quarter, and paid for the service.

Perhaps no one measure promises so large a share of the growing trade of West Africa as a line of steamships from the United States to Liberia. It would afford rapid and cheap passage for any number of those who aspire to found a noble nation on the soil of their forefathers, who are entitled to American sympathy and aid, and who will repay all the advances made them by the creation of a commerce which promises every day to become more valuable.

A prominent citizen of Liberia gives some insight of the commercial activity and importance of that Republic at this early day, in the following facts:

"Eight vessels have been built here, five within a year, averaging twenty tons burthen. These have been built in our own ship-yards by our own citizen ship-builders. Besides these, twelve boats of the size of large whale-boats have been built or purchased from foreigners, and ply between different trading points, purchasing palm oil. In addition to these, one or two small crafts have been purchased abroad; orders for two more are soon to be met, and five more are now building.

During the last few months the Liberian traders and merchants have shipped larger quantities of palm oil than ever before in the same period. A few items will serve to show the progress which is making in this line. A friend informs me that he saw shipped at Palmas, in the mail steamer for Liverpool, one hundred and two casks of palm oil; and a few days afterwards, in another steamer, one hundred and four casks were shipped from Grand Bassa.

A like increase in the number of country cloths shipped from our ports is noticeable. This trade is mostly confined to Mesurado county, and consequently the cloths are brought in larger

Progress in Liberia.

numbers to Monrovia than any other place. One merchant in this town received no less than 1,170 within twenty days. They are generally about six feet in length; but some are of an extraordinary size, and very beautiful; one of my neighbors has one twenty-two feet long and ten feet wide, weighing thirteen and a-half pounds."

PROGRESS IN LIBERIA.

The administration of government moves in Liberia with as much regularity, quietness, and order as in any of our States. One of the Acts passed at the last session of the National Legislature increased the grant of land to emigrants from the United States from five to ten acres to each single adult, and from ten to twenty-five acres to each family.

In some numbers of the African Republic, a monthly newspaper published at Monrovia, there are various communications which prove the advancement of the people in the arts of civilized life. Among other notices of an encouraging character it is there announced that "in the rural districts extensive planting has been carried on."

"We were perfectly delighted the other day," remarks the editor, "to see, feel, and examine piece after piece of cloth—cotton check of an excellent fabric—sent to us by our friend H. O. Hines. This was manufactured, on his farm, on the Mesurado river. The cotton is native, the spinning is done here, and the weaving, too, is executed by an excellent weaver from Philadelphia. We saw specimens of white, unbleached cloth, firm and strong. Then a variety of striped goods, some red, some blue; the very dye-stuffs procured here of a native vegetable matter, and the cotton yarn dyed by the weaver."

In religious matters there is much to gratify and encourage. It is stated that the "Methodist Church at Monrovia has erected a neat chapel at Krootown, for the use of the Kroo tribe. Preparations are making in Virginia, on the St. Paul's river, for

Conclusion.

the erection of a Methodist Church; the members themselves have made the brick, and are now getting out rock for the foundation. The Presbyterians at Marshall have built a large brick church. The plastering of Trinity Episcopal Church, Monrovia, is nearly completed. St. Paul's Chapel, Caldwell, needs but a few more courses of brick, and then it will be ready for roofing. A Sabbath-School class of sixteen native boys has been opened in St. Stephen's Parish, St. Paul's river, and the erection of a church is contemplated; materials are now collecting. The Baptists at Marshall have cleared and laid off a brick-yard some five miles up the Farmington river, for the purpose of making brick to build a Meeting House. The Baptists at Virginia have persevered, without any aid outside of their own purse and efforts, until they have succeeded in the erection of a fine brick edifice, which, on Sabbath, June 16, was dedicated to the service of God. On the 25th of August, thirty-five persons were presented for baptism. It was the most interesting scene ever witnessed on the St. Paul's river, from the fact that there were more native and Congo converts than at any previous administration of this solemn ordinance."

CONCLUSION.

Such have been our labors for the past year. What shall be our future? Shall this work go on? The friends of the people of color, and of Africa alone can answer. Our facilities for its prosecution were never so good as now. From various quarters there come appeals for help. The applicants have not the means to remove to Liberia. Our treasury is nearly empty.

Let us do our part. Let us with promptness and generosity, with gratitude to God, and in love to man, give ourselves and our substance to the promotion of this mighty enterprise. May He give clear views of its vastness, impress all hearts with a feeling of its importance, and stimulate to proper effort for its achievement.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1867.

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Received Donations and Collections . . .	\$13,260 62	Paid Passage and Support of Emigrants . . .	\$37,064 09
" Legacies	27,019 63	" Running Expenses and repairs of Ship Gol- conda	25,484 21
" Interest on Investments	6,202 93	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building	1,381 01
" Investments realized	32,000 00	" Paper and Printing "The African Reposi- tory"	2,236 88
" Rents from Colonization Building	1,928 55	" Paper, Printing, and Binding Memorial Volume	994 85
" Payments for "The African Reposi- tory,"	200 30	" The Government of Liberia for support of Recaptured Africans	2,531 63
" Earnings of Ship Goleconda	611 02	" Salaries of Secretaries, Postage, Stationery, Paper and Printing Annual Report. &c.	6,762 23
" For passage and expenses of Emigrants	1,090 35	" Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Agents and expenses of litigated Will Cases	5,628 08
" Interest on Stevens' Fund	2,877 08	" Operations in Liberia, including salaries of Agents and Physicians	996 00
Receipts	85,190 48	Disbursements	83,078 98
Balance on hand January 1, 1867	6,314 01	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1868	8,425 51
Total	91,504 49	Total	91,504 49

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1867, and found them correctly kept and properly vouched.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1868.

JOSEPH S. ROPES,

Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
American Colonization Society.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Wesley Chapel, corner Fifth and F streets, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 21, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., of New Jersey, invoked the Divine blessing.

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by Mr. Copinger, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The Hon. Peter Parker read an Address by the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., President of Harvard College, prevented from being present by a "sudden College emergency."*

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey,† Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., late of Middlebury College, Vermont,‡ and the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society.§

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., of Washington, D. C., when the Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. at the Society's Building.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1868.*

The American Colonization Society met at their rooms this day, pursuant to adjournment.

* See page 21.

† See page 30.

‡ See page 37.

§ See page 42.

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In the absence of the President, detained in Baltimore by an avoidable professional engagement, the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., senior Vice-President in attendance, took the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting and of the public meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

The Chair appointed Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., William V. Pettit, Esq., and the Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., a Committee to nominate a President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the several gentlemen who gave addresses at the Annual Meeting last evening, and that copies be requested for the press.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report:

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society confirm the nominations and elect the persons named in the report. (SEE PAGE 3.)

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

ADDRESS OF REV. THOMAS HILL, D. D.,

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

I count myself fortunate, members and friends of the American Colonization Society, in the opportunity of addressing you at this opening of your second half century of usefulness. When an individual man enters on his second half century he usually counts himself to have attained his highest measure of efficiency. Not so with an organization like this. Great

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as has been the work of the past fifty years, it is probably nothing in comparison with what shall be accomplished in the fifty years to come.

I do not undervalue the work of the fifty years just past, unless it be from mere inability to conceive its greatness. Who can measure the effects already produced? About fourteen thousand persons have been sent from America as colonists to Liberia, and six thousand recaptured slaves have been added by the Government of the United States. These colonists have brought about an equal number of heathen to a full participation in the blessings of Christian faith and of republican government, and have acquired partial sway and dominion over twenty times that number with beneficent effect. The new nation thus created has shown its sturdiness and vigor by successfully defending itself against the attacks of hostile savages in war. It has also shown its industry and diligence in the arts of peace. It has delivered a vast extent of coast from the curse of the slave trade; and has won recognition and respect from the leading nations of the earth. Surely the establishment of such a Republic is a great work to have been accomplished by the efforts of a voluntary association in fifty years.

The second half century is opening favorably for the cause. The members of the Society may well thank God and take courage. The full effect of that mighty change which has set free the African population of this country cannot yet be even predicted; but this one thing is certain, that the Colonization Society can no longer be accused of rendering slavery more secure. Our claims can now be judged fairly upon their own merits. The lurid glare of that dark cloud which so long hung over the United States no longer blinds the eyes of those who would examine the question of African colonization and judge of the greatness of the work which we have undertaken.

As I think of the magnitude of this work, and of the greatness of the issues which may arise from this transplantation of American civilization and politics, and the Christian faith,

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into the Continent of Africa, I feel deeply sensible of my own inability to give an adequate discussion of any part of the subject. I find myself chiefly drawn to a consideration of the simple fundamental principles which explain the cause of the success or failure of colonization schemes—which show why some colonies perish with the original colonists and others grow into independent and flourishing States.

Let us endeavor to unfold one or two of these principles and see what auguries we may draw thence for the future of the Republic of Liberia.

The first impulse, in the settling of a colony, has usually been the desire of trade—of foreign commerce. This led to the planting of the colonies of ancient times; and this led to the more extensive colonization in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The native products of the virgin soil, mineral or vegetable, are coveted, and are procured in exchange for the finished products of the mother country. When this instinctive desire, which leads to the settlement of a new country, is left to its free and natural action it acts beneficially, and soon gives way to the normal infinitude of human wishes. The colonists cease to make trade with the mother country the prominent and absorbing end of their activities; they begin to supply each other's needs, and in intercourse with each other develop each other's faculties, and call out each other's manhood. But when the cupidity of the mother country endeavor to restrain the colonists from any other occupation than gathering up the raw material of the new country and exchanging it for the finished products of the old, then mischief begins. Man cannot be restrained and circumscribed in his action without becoming crippled and dwarfed in his powers. The colony which is compelled by legislative or other restraints to confine itself thus to one kind of trade or employment must become impoverished and finally perish. The first necessity for social order and social progress in any community is freedom—perfect freedom—of trade and commerce; perfect liberty in giving

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mutual assistance; liberty in co-operating for common ends; liberty in the exchange of labor and of the fruits of labor.

Would you be convinced of the reality of this necessity you have only to glance at the history of English colonies and of English provinces. Ireland once contained a happy and prosperous people, who had brought sundry branches of manufacture to the highest perfection. Forced by English legislation and institutions to limited lines of action, the Irish people have become so impoverished as to fly by millions to other lands, to escape famine and fevers in their own.

The history of India can be told in almost the same words. That terribly oppressed peninsula once contained a happy, prosperous, wealthy population, carrying many manufactures to an unexampled degree of success. English merchants gained immense wealth by trading there, and by the aid of the English Parliament, and the English army and navy, compelled the natives to depend upon foreign trade, and principally English trade. They have thus killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. No man brings home an immense fortune from trade with India now. The whole country has been drained, its manufactures destroyed, its people reduced to a lower level than that of English operatives themselves, and thousands are perishing for want of food.

Our mother country has always endeavored to keep her colonies on these Western Atlantic shores confined as much as possible to the same fatal course of making trade with Europe the chief end of life; happily with but partial success. As far, however, as she did succeed, she succeeded in bringing upon us poverty and woe. Our legislation, especially upon the question of a protective tariff, has fluctuated—many generous and clear-headed men have been deceived, and have thought protective duties were a fetter upon commerce, not perceiving that in the existing state of other nations they are only protections of freedom—our legislation has fluctuated, and with it our prosperity. When home manufactures have been protected, we have steadily moved forward toward prosperity and politi-

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cal purity and freedom. When the protection has been removed, and foreign trade thus unnaturally fostered, we have had fluctuating prices, financial crises, political corruption, the strengthening of slavery, and suffering among all laborers.

Unfortunately for us, as we import much of our literature and many of our ideas from England, and lean a great deal upon English opinions, we endeavor to explain our success or our reverses on entirely false principles. The aristocratic forms of English society, and the persistent working of her legislators in one direction for so many generations, have rendered it almost impossible for an Englishman of the present day to understand political economy, although in the earlier stages of the science English writers were its brightest lights. This inability is shown in the prevalence, even now, among English thinkers, of the doctrine of overpopulation, and the ascription of the prosperity of America to her abundant room to expand. The absurdity of these views is shown by the comparison of the various States of Europe with each other, and with other communities in the world. This comparison will show that a most densely populated country, like Belgium, may be happy and prosperous; a sparsely inhabited one, like Ireland, miserable.

As I was reading last evening the remarks of our distinguished naturalist, Agassiz, upon Brazil, I was struck by a fact which he mentions: that the dwellers in the valley of the Amazon, with boundless pastures suited for sheep and oxen, and on the banks of rivers inexhaustible as the ocean in the abundance and variety of their delicious fish, suffer with hunger, and appease its pangs by eating salt codfish from the North Atlantic—to such destitution are the inhabitants of the richest valley in the world reduced by the attempt to live on trading, exchanging the natural productions of the soil for manufactured articles of foreign nations. How could any doctrine of overpopulation possibly be applied to that part of the Empire of Brazil? Yet this doctrine of overpopulation affects not only the political economy and legisla-

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tion of England, but even infects her science, and has given form to her theories of the natural selection of species.

The American Colonization Society had the good sense, twenty years ago, to put the government of its colony entirely in the hands of the colonists, and to this measure is the present prosperity of Liberia pre-eminently due. We should never forget, however, and the people of that Republic should never forget, the circumstances which led the Society to remove itself finally from all interference with the government of the colony or control over it—that it arose from a deliberate attempt, on the part of English merchants, supported for a time by the English Government, to force a foreign trade upon the people of Liberia in disregard of the customs regulations made by the Commonwealth.

The Liberians resisted the attempt, and resisted it successfully; but the danger from that quarter has not yet past; the whole force of English opinion will be brought to bear upon them to induce them to foster foreign trade, to induce them to confine their domestic industry to agricultural operations, and to the gathering of native products, while they depend upon English factories and workshops for all their clothing and cutlery. The Liberians themselves will be tempted by the apparent cheapness of foreign manufactured articles, and the ease of agricultural work, to yield to English persuasion and allow the free admission of foreign goods. If they yield to this temptation, ruin must follow. It cannot be, while the structure of English society is so false, and freedom of trade in land and labor is so restricted in Great Britain itself—it cannot be that the free admission of English goods into Liberia can be aught else than ruinous, tending to drag the inhabitants of Liberia down to a level with the English operative.

But I augur from sundry indications a better destiny for that Republic, and trust the time will soon come when we shall see a variety of occupations introduced among the Liberians, and the growth of the useful arts and manufactures wisely fostered, until Liberia shall produce in herself, by the labor of

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her own citizens, all that her climate and natural productions and the native capacities of her citizens render it possible for her to furnish.

There is sufficient natural diversity in the fruits of various climates in the world to insure a certain amount of foreign trade. Tin must come from Cornwall, tea from China, ice from the north, oranges and figs from the south. This natural amount of foreign trade is of course highly beneficial; God has provided these diversities for wise ends. But when we carry in our ships coals to Newcastle, or fish to the Amazon, there must be something wrong in our trade; it is a waste of human power. When a colony sends raw material to the mother country to be manufactured and brought back in a finished state, the whole transportation is a pure waste of power, which might be saved by establishing the manufactories in the colony; and men are lured into this enormous waste by the fallacy of judging of a bargain by price alone. The only just method of judging whether it is better for the consumers of finished products to have home manufactures protected is to ask whether that protection will not increase the price of the consumer's products more than it raises the price of the articles he consumes.

Every laborer in a country is a benefit to the whole population of the country. Civilized society is a system of mutual co-operation, by which each man helps his neighbor; and the mode in which this mutual service is rendered is by purchase and sale. The more densely populated the country, the more neighbors I have who are working for me, preparing the articles I need; and the more diversified the occupation of the people about me, the more likely it is that every want and wish of my life shall be gratified.

It may, therefore, not be desirable for the United States to send the freedmen from the country; we need their labor here. Yet there will naturally be a certain percentage of them who will long to go to Africa. Even were our country prosperous, even were it easy for the freedmen to find work here at good wages, many of them would remember that Africa is the

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land of their forefathers, yet that it is a new country; that its climate is suited to the negro, and unsuited to the white man; that in Liberia the negro is the ruling race; and that white men are disfranchised. Many of them, remembering these things, would have a desire to go thither, even were the United States in the most flourishing condition; much more will they desire to go when they see that our legislation is still fluctuating, our prosperity checkered, that the white man is still full of injustice and prejudice towards the colored man, and the way of ascent and progress for the negro is still difficult in America.

A certain number of freedmen will, therefore, be desirous of going to Liberia, and the percentage which can be aided in their emigration by this Society will be too small to affect seriously the strength and resources of the United States. But to Liberia it is a very different thing. One thousand emigrants a year will not be a serious drain upon this country; but one thousand emigrants a year will be a great gain to the sister Republic. To us it would be a loss of the three-hundredth part of one per cent., to them a gain of seven per cent. of their population. It would, therefore, in the end be a gain even to us. The foreign trade of Liberia is but small, (one-quarter of a million per annum,) but it will increase with her growing wealth; and if it be a natural and unforced trade, it is a benefit to both parties. Thus, in the natural course of events, we should reap finally large pecuniary returns to our country for the colonization of Liberia. Whatever is for the real interest of any one human being is ultimately for the interest of all; antagonism of interests is only transient, and usually only seeming, while the unity of interests is real and eternal. The errors of political economy have largely arisen from the assumption that the interests of buyers and sellers, of producers and consumers, of labor and capital, are, or can be antagonistic. This is indeed itself a great error, as well as the prolific parent of many others. All true commerce is for the mutual advantage of both parties; if we can demonstrate that it is for the real, permanent benefit of one, then it is for the benefit of the other also; and if we can demonstrate that it is to the injury of one,

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then it cannot be to the real advantage of the other. In other words, the profits of injustice and wrong are delusive. The periods of greatest apparent prosperity arising from a foreign trade carried on to the disadvantage of the colonies or less civilized partners in the trade, have always been followed by bankruptcy and ruin in the apparently prosperous country, and the magnificence of the princes has proved but empty gilding.

It was thus with the age of Pericles, and with the age of Louis the Fourteenth; it was thus in our own land, most notably in 1837, but also whenever the legislation of the country has fostered for a time foreign trade to the injury of home production. Liberia will be really valuable to us and to Europe as a market wherein to buy and sell, just in proportion as she most fully develops her own resources, and in particular as she develops her main resource, the industry and skill of her people. If she remains a simple agricultural nation, exporting palm-oil and coffee and cotton and dye-woods; importing her soap and cloths and works of mechanical ingenuity, then she must grow poorer, and the trade with her, remunerative at first, will presently become worthless. But if she fosters and develops the manhood of her own people, encouraging their manufacturing and inventive skill, and teaching them to supply themselves with whatever can possibly be manufactured by their own hands, then she will grow more and more wealthy, as well as more powerful, and trade with her will assume more and more importance. The more perfectly and evenly distributed in any country are the various workmen and manufactories which supply the wants of the people, the more able will that people be to import from abroad the articles which, from natural or artificial causes, cannot be produced among themselves.

The Colonization Society, therefore, in aiding the settlement and civilization of the young Republic of Liberia, are doing a work which shall bless not only the freedmen of the United States and the freemen of Africa, but all those nations which shall in the limitless future hold commercial and social intercourse with the nation which this Society has founded.

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ADDRESS OF HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

Mr. President: I am requested to follow with a few remarks the interesting address to which we have listened.

I think, sir, no reflecting man can look at the past history of the African race, and at the movements now transpiring, and not believe that God is about doing some great thing for that people.

That vast expanse between the tropics has for centuries been shut out from the benign influences, resulting from the intercourse of nations, which have renovated the other portions of the world. The Caucasian, when led by enterprise and the hope of honest gain to stand under its vertical sun, has paid a life-forfeit for his temerity. The man of God, with the love of souls in his heart and the gospel in his hand, has, on reaching its pestiferous shores, as a reward to his self-sacrificing purpose, been soon called to a more genial clime; while the Church has thus been advised that it is not so that Africa is to be redeemed.

The intercourse of civilization with this region has deepened its degradation. The heartless cupidity that would traffic in men, enlisting the barbarity there existing as its agent, has for ages, through the slave trade, added the most extreme human wretchedness to their otherwise deplorable condition. And, as we have looked upon the swarthy children of Africa here, in the isles of the sea, and on the southern continent of this hemisphere—poor, oppressed, and friendless—have we not said in our hearts, “God has forgotten them,” “Heaven has forsaken them?” “It is true the promise is that the millennium shall come, but are they within the promise? It is true that Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God, but is it to be in hope, or in despair?” Have not some in their thoughtlessness, and others, to cover the wrong they have done, in defiance of the declaration of Heaven, that “God has made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the whole earth,” said

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"the black man is not my brother," and thus logically shut him out from the parentage of God and from the benefits of the expiatory sufferings of Calvary Sir, God has neither forgotten them, nor the sparrows that are sold two for a farthing.

God never makes haste. With the "I am" there is an eternal now. And during that, which to us is delay, all are under the omnipotent control of Him who is as merciful as just. We look at the barren fields and stripped trees, and wait for the coming harvest and fruitage, the edict having gone forth that, "seed time and harvest, summer and winter, shall not fail;" in the hidden processes of nature God sees that what He has spoken is already done. We beguile a weary hour by the prattle of a child, and wonder as to his future, God sees him, now the champion of the cross in a heathen land, from the platform swaying the multitude, or directing the councils of a nation. We live in the passing present, while the Disposer of events sees the end from the beginning. But even our limited vision can now begin to see the developments of providences hitherto inscrutable.

On the opposite shores of the far-extended Atlantic were planted two colonies, the one three centuries, and the other half a century, since. Each is a little speck on a continental expanse. Each, though scarce visible, contained the germ of a nation. The one, in three centuries, has so developed that to-day, with all its temporary embarrassments, it is the grandest, freest Christian nation of the world. The other, in half a century, under far less fostering care, has a growth greater than that of the former when at the same period of youth. During two centuries and a half the colony, and afterwards the nation, on this shore received and purchased as slaves the inhabitants of the continent beyond the sea. One of the first ships that sailed up the James river, in 1621, was freighted with African slaves. After that, for weary centuries, millions were hurried across the thirsty sands to the dismal barracks on the seaboard, there to be imprisoned until, amid the untold tortures of the middle passage, they and their de-

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scendants were here introduced to perpetual slavery. The Constitution of this nation did not forbid this traffic, but did forbid that any law should be passed prohibiting it before 1808, and authorized an impost duty of ten dollars a head upon the trade. That same instrument, in a phraseology studied in order that the enormity of the provision might not be patent, did recognize this servitude. I do not say who for this was guilty; British avarice, northern cupidity, southern pride, are all responsible. But, sir, there it was, and no man could see how the nation was to be delivered from this wrong. Finally deliverance came; but it came by an anguish more fearful than that which overwhelmed the home of the Pharaohs when the Angel of Death waved his dark wing over that devoted land, for more than the first-born of every household North and South has been stricken. This deliverance having come, I think we can discern the Providence in the concurring events, that just when the colored man here has obtained the right and the ability to choose his own home, on yonder shore a Republic (having passed through the perils and vicissitudes of infancy, with its schools and college and churches, its residences and stores, its trade and commerce, its established representative government, and social elevation, its twelve thousand colored Americans and two hundred thousand natives) invites him to come and share its fortunes and enjoy its privileges.

Sir, permit me here to say, that no black man with my consent should ever leave this country without his intelligent desire to do so. I consider he has as good a right to live here as I have. His ancestors came from a foreign land, and so did mine. I have here my attachments, and so he may have his. Our boundless wealth and illimitable territory can accommodate me and mine, and it can accommodate him and his.

They have been subordinate to law, patient under suffering, and, from a certain gentleness of nature, they have been submissive under exactions which would have converted us into fiends. They have not been drones, living on the charity of their superiors. No! father and mother, and son and daughter

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have worked as no other people ever labored. Their toil has subdued the luxuriant soil and converted the morass into the productive meadow. Independent of the productions of rice, corn, sugar, and tobacco, after earning their own bread and clothing, after enabling the white man to accumulate wealth and live in luxury, after enabling him to educate generation after generation his children, after supplying the cotton market of this country, they have by their labor supplied a quantity of the article last named for exportation amounting yearly to the average sum of a hundred and eighty millions in gold, and this when in slavery. This is a sum equal to two-thirds of the whole amount estimated to be requisite for the annual expenses of this nation, including the interest on our vast debt. The black man, in my opinion, has a right here to remain and enjoy the blessings and privileges of our free land. And further, if called upon to part company with him this year, the nation would suffer great financial embarrassments; for with only ninety millions of gold in the Treasury, what would be our condition if we were deprived of the one hundred and forty-four millions in gold which the exportation of cotton last year brought into the country? This, I admit, is a selfish view of the subject. I want the black man to have the right to stay or to go, as he pleases; and if his departure should create a vacuum of labor, it will be supplied. That civilization which travelled from the north of Africa to Greece and Rome, then over Europe, and so to America still moves west, and will bring us into intimate relations and intercourse with the multitudes of Asia. I think I can see how all labor vacuum in this country can be filled.

Sir, the black man has a right to stay here; so, too, the Celtic race of Great Britain have a right to remain in their native land; (I trust we shall never imitate the example of that boastingly philanthropic nation towards those whom their pride assumes to be an inferior race;) but I can see how each race may find benefit from having another land to which they may, if so they please, resort.

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Things here may not be as they would have them and as I would have them. They may not be content with political equality. You or I would not be content with anything short of that social equality which no enactment can exact. Some, from the inspirations of a new freedom, may be animated by a pride that will be restive under even the suspicion that they are thought to be essentially the inferiors of the dominant race. These considerations may prompt many to seek a home in the fertile plains beyond the great waters. It may be that, having here for some years gathered the rewards of an industry which is no longer to be unrequited, they, as the immigrants here from Germany, may carry to Liberia a moneyed capital there much required, and, borrowing from a nation that has held them in bondage the golden jewel of Christianity and the silver jewel of education, they may carry there treasures that are priceless.

But, sir, the grand and overshadowing benefit arising from this nation being planted on the shores of Africa, is that it is the only feasible instrumentality for Christianizing the hundred millions there living and every generation there dying. The insatiate javelins of the pale rider who courses along that coast, bringing death to the white man on his errand of mercy, is comparatively powerless against the man who is born for the tropics. It is left to the man of swarthy skin to enjoy the honor, on earth and in heaven, of having, in that weary land, pointed to the shadow of the Great Rock. It is left for him, in those thirsty deserts, to cry, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." It is left for him, in the land of the luxuriant palm, to scatter the leaves that are for the healing of the nation.

Who can estimate the value to the colored man here of the progress of the nation of Liberia? Their swarthy complexion ever marks them as members of a family different from ours. And if you can elevate that family, make its nationality respected, you honor them. Let the nation of Liberia extend its commerce, advance in learning and social refinement. Let

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her ships visit our harbors, and her merchants our markets. Let her men of science make discoveries, and her men of learning address us. Let her people exhibit social elegance as they make here their tours of pleasure and of business, and how greatly the weak and sinful prejudice against the tawny skin, which does exist, would be mitigated.

The Christianizing of a continent, teeming with undying life, is an object for philanthropy and charity second in sublimity only to the redemption of a world. And if the horizontal power (to borrow the expression of another) of our virtue, attracted by so grand a magnet, is not strong enough to reach to that object, it is because the vertical power of our religion, aided by all the allurements of Heaven, does not ascend to that living fountain from which we draw all that in us is worthy.

It is possible, I know, so to muffle the heart that not a single sympathy will vibrate in response to the cry of a hundred millions for knowledge, for civilization, and for eternal life. The prejudice that thus stupifies our charity is easily invoked. The greatest pride of an American is freedom, and we unconsciously look with disrespect on a complexion which, by our wrong, is associated with slavery. History, too, has lent itself to the promotion of this prejudice, by representing the inhabitants of Africa as a multitude of hideous, ignorant barbarians, leading lives of indolence and crime, while, in truth, in many parts of that continent, they are men of fine physical development, following the pursuits of agriculture, working in iron, making cotton cloth and jewelry, and where they have come in contact with the Mohammedan, reading the Arabic. Empirics in philosophy, too, with all the assumption of science, have catered to this prejudice. They take the sable casket, out of which the jewel of immortality has been rescued, and laying it on the dissecting-table, measure the skull, weigh the brain, examine the teeth, saw the bones, try the articulations of the jaw, and express sapient doubts as to the grade in humanity of their subject. And thus these charlatans, while profaning the workmanship of God, illustrate their own in-

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humanity. Let them read the learned and eloquent vindication of the unity of the human race by the great Humboldt in his *Cosmos*, and learn at once their injustice and their ignorance. We also see that the perverted wit and satire of years has been taxed, and itinerant minstrels having gathered together ribald couplets and vulgar caricatures, travel the country, holding up to the amusement and ridicule of crowded audiences their fellow-men of sensibilities as keen, of fidelity as true, of moral traits as sterling, as we possess. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." And on the streets of every town and city of this land you can see the graven image used as an advertisement of the product of the black man's industry. With slouched hat and tattered coat and arms a-kimbo, it stands, giving the first impression to children and confirming the bent and bias of the adult. Some there are who can never speak of the colored man without the adjective lazy, saucy, or other opprobrious qualification to a word now passed from genteel use.

It is by these and many such like influences that prejudice stupifies the soul as to the claims of Africa. But a better day now dawns, God has made bare His arm for its deliverance. The whispered supplication for his descendants of the venerable father, whose gray hair bears witness how many have been his years of disrespect and toil, has been heard. The cry of the sable mother from the pallet of straw has reached the ears of the God of Sabaoth. The children of Africa are free, and the stain of slavery will not linger! Their prowess on the field and their fidelity at their homes, during the recent struggle, have gained them respect with all. They, as if by inspiration, crave and acquire learning. As to their future political status, I forbear here to speak. Suffice it to say, their elevation here will greatly promote the welfare of their race across the Atlantic, and their advanced nationality there, honor them here. Is it not true, sir, that it seems as if God was about to do some great thing for Africa?

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ADDRESS OF REV. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D.,

LATE PRESIDENT OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VT.

Mr. President: I do not rise to make a speech, for I should shrink from such an endeavor after having listened to the eloquent and able address of the gentleman who has just taken his seat; but I have been requested, should time permit this evening, to make a brief statement respecting one of the professors in the College at Liberia, who pursued his collegiate studies under my care a few years ago. I comply with the request the more readily because the case of Professor Freeman, aside from personal considerations, may illustrate the natural process through which the mind of many an intelligent negro has passed, or will pass, before coming to the conclusion that Liberia presents a most natural and desirable home for the colored man.

Young Freeman entered College with a strong desire for an education, but without any definite idea of the purpose to which it should be applied when acquired. He came with evident distrust of his own abilities, for he had had no opportunity to compare himself with that race which is so prone to disparage the natural talents of the African. He labored under the trembling apprehension, too, that he should receive from his fellow-students indications of displeasure at his presence, or of contempt for his race. All this was natural—the almost necessary result of the social and intellectual condition of colored men among us, and of the views entertained respecting them by a large portion of the community.

They need to be inspired with self-respect; it must, in some way, be revealed to their consciousness that they *are somebody*; that their manhood is not extinguished, only degraded; and that by suitable measures and exertions it can be elevated and burnished. College is an admirable place for this reconstruction of character. It gives a man credit for what he does; it allows him to pass for what he is really worth.

Freeman brought with him the habit of self-depreciation; and when this was manifested in some of his actions, he was

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reminded by his instructors that he had been admitted to the institution as a student in full standing, and that, so long as his deportment was correct and his progress in study satisfactory, the authorities of the College would regard him as entitled to all the rights and privileges that were allowed to other students. By the kind treatment of his teachers, and by the process of measuring himself in the class-room with his Anglo-Saxon associates, he gradually acquired confidence in himself. Then his deportment was so unexceptionable, and his success in study so highly respectable, that he won the regards of all his fellow-students; and in no instance, I believe, was he molested in word or action during his whole collegiate course.

As the time for his graduation approached and arrangements were to be made for the public exercises of commencement, his classmates, with united voice, requested the faculty to give Freeman the honor of delivering the salutatory address in Latin. As his standing as a scholar entitled him to distinction, this request was very cheerfully complied with; but lest the public might suppose that he was required to speak in Latin because he could not speak well in English, an oration in that language was also assigned him; and both were performed to his credit, and to the satisfaction of his friends and instructors. This is probably the only instance in a New England College in which a colored man has been honored with the appointment of salutatorian on commencement day.

Having accomplished his education and acquired some confidence in himself, it became a question of great practical importance, and one in which the young graduate felt a deep personal interest, viz., in what pursuit shall he be employed. Most young men at this stage of their education devote themselves to one of the learned professions; but here is a sensitive, aspiring, well-educated youth, to whom those professions are virtually closed. Shall he, then, become a teacher? Whom shall he teach? He had learned in College that while his fellow-students were sought for and employed as instructors in winter schools, his services were never in demand. He had

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found, even, that some who were the declared friends of the colored man were not disposed to place their children under his instruction, however worthy or well qualified he might be.

Shall he devote himself to the elevation of the colored race, and employ his mental discipline and his acquisitions in toiling to instruct the negro? This seemed to be the only path of usefulness open to him, and he entered upon it with cheerful hope. But he soon found that many of those who came under his influence had but feeble desire for elevation. They had been so long depressed and degraded that aspirations for a higher social state had become almost extinct. He saw, too, that instead of elevating the masses around him to his own standard, he should gradually but certainly gravitate towards their level, unless he could be admitted to the society of his equals or superiors. Here came his trials. Custom and prejudice have barred the door of soeial life against him, even though his superior claims to intellectual and moral worth are admitted. Not only so, but men of low degree, indefinitely his inferiors in all respects, feel at liberty to insult him in the streets, sneer at him in public conveyances, degrade him to the side table at hotels, and remind him by nameless annoyances that he bears upon him marks that neither edueation nor moral excellence, neither civility of language nor courtesy of manner, can ever remove.

By such treatment his keen sensibilities became deeply wounded, his heart depressed, and he sighed for emanipation from this social bondage. Early in life his mind, for want of correct information, had become strongly prejudieed against the Colonization Society. He thought he saw in it a purpose to deprive the black man of his natural and national rights, and to expatriate him to a distant and desolate wilderness. To his excited vision there seemed to be lurking under this outward pretence of pure benevolence another specimen of Anglo Saxon selfishness, which for its own advantage would sacrifice the dearest rights and interests of the colored man. But now circumstances induced him to reconsider this judg-

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ment of condemnation, and to examine candidly the character and claims of the Colonization Society. The result was a reversal of his former judgment, and the conclusion that for him and his posterity the native home of his ancestors presented hopes and attractions that neither America nor any other land could furnish. And who will say that his judgment in this particular was erroneous? Notice the elements out of which that opinion was formed.

There is on the West coast of Africa the young Republic of Liberia, composed of colored men exclusively—its President, its Legislature, its judiciary, its military officers, its diplomatic agents, all are men of color. There is a well-arranged system of education, embracing the several gradations, from the common school to the college, and all those instructors, from the college president to the district school-master, are men of color. Here, then, is a land where a colored face is a recommendation rather than an obstacle to one's advancement. Here men are estimated according to their true worth. Here the colored man has an admirable opportunity to develop his real character—to prove to the world that he has capacity for business, for education, for self-government, and for an elevated civilization. Here is the national flag of the African Republic waving over the capital, the forts, the shipping in the harbor, and commanding the respect of the nations of the earth.

Then there is a most productive soil, yielding to manual industry ample returns of tropical fruits, of cotton, of sugar, and other commodities which command a ready market in distant nations; and a wide field also is presented for the exercise of mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial industry.

Then, if a desire to be useful to his race animates the heart of the colored man in this country, where can he find an opportunity more hopeful and inviting than the Republic of Liberia offers? The benign influence of that Government is felt for a thousand miles on the coast and for more than two hundred miles in the interior. "More than three hundred

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thousand aborigines reside within the territory of Liberia, and are brought more or less directly under the influence and control of her civilized institutions." Not hostile tribes seeking to annoy or to annihilate this new Christian Republic, but mostly Pagans, allied to it by compacts or treaties, and kindly disposed towards its citizens and its government. Never was there a more hopeful field to the Christian man of color for missionary enterprise.

Is it strange, then, that a colored man of reflection, of education, of refinement, with a strong desire to benefit his family and his race, and to escape from the embarrassments and disabilities under which he labored in this land, should deliberately determine that Liberia must be the home of himself and of his posterity?

And I congratulate your Society, Mr. President, on this valuable acquisition to the educational force in the College in Liberia. They could not have made a better choice. Professor Freeman is a gentleman and a scholar; his character and acquisitions would entitle him to a college professorship in this country. He is now in America on a brief visit. Strong temptations have been laid before him to induce him to abandon Africa and remain in this land. A large salary was offered him to take the direction of an important colored school, which he promptly declined. "Tell me, then," said the trustee of the school, "tell me what sum of money would be sufficient to persuade you to accept the office." "Such a sum," promptly replied the Professor, "*as would induce you, sir, to take the social position of the negro in this country.*" The attempt to withdraw him from Liberia was abandoned.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, on the present favorable prospects of the Colonization Society. I now and then hear a word of discouragement, but to my view the future is full of hope. The dealings of Providence towards the colored race in this country are indeed mysterious. Into the depths of those solemn mysteries we will not attempt to penetrate. God is His own interpreter, and in His own way and time He will make

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them plain. But our duty is to be governed by what we can see and understand.

What are the facts now before us? More than two thousand colored persons of the South are presenting their urgent requests to be settled in Liberia. The government of that Republic are anxious to receive accessions to their population from this country. Houses of reception, fertile lands for cultivation, await the emigrants. This Society has a substantial ship ready, at suitable times, to take them to their African home. What, then, is wanting? Nothing but money to pay the expenses of their passage across the water and to support them a few months, during the process of acclimation.

Let these facts be spread widely through the country; let the philanthropist and the Christian be informed that a large number of colored people have made application for passage to Liberia, and are now waiting the response of this Society to determine whether they may go, or whether they must remain, and I cannot doubt that funds will be speedily furnished, and these anxious people will be cheered by this answer from your Society: "Make yourselves ready, and we will send you to the Republic of Liberia."

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,**PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

Ladies and Gentlemen :

It had not been the purpose of the Chair to make any remarks this evening; and, certainly, it is not to supply any deficiency of eloquence or argument that it is deemed proper, perhaps, to say a few words in connection with the topics that have been already so fully and so admirably discussed.

Some doubt has been expressed in regard to the temper of those in charge of the Society's affairs—some apprehension that there exists among them a feeling of discouragement. Never was there a greater mistake. The Directors of the

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American Colonization Society, now assembled in Washington, the Executive Committee, which directs the operations of the Society during the recess of the Board of Directors, the President of the Society, whose knowledge of it dates from its organization, were never in better heart than at present; never more thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of the scheme of African Colonization, and of its perfect adaptation to the circumstances of the times upon which we have fallen.

And why should it be otherwise, when there is at this time *more than two thousand applicants for transportation to Liberia*, a greater number than have ever before been on the rolls of the Society?—a number, not gathered together by its agents but furnished by the voluntary action of those who desire to make Africa their home.

If ever a prediction was falsified by the event, it has been the prediction that, with the general emancipation of the negro, colonization would become extinct; and that Liberia, in place of being a success, would be a lamentable failure, dwindling from a negro Republic on the coast of Africa to a missionary station, to be maintained by pious contributions. The experience, recorded in the Report which has been read this evening, proves the contrary. Would that our purses were as full as our hearts are in this connection. During the uncertainties of the late unhappy contest emigration ebbed, and few and far between were the expeditions to Liberia; but the war was no sooner over than the flood tide commenced; and, now, the means of the Society, accumulated in the interval, have been exhausted in the transportation of emigrants: and still they come, still ask for aid, and, in greater numbers than ever, make the wants of the Society greater than they have been at any time since its organization in 1816. With no reason, then, for discouragement, of one thing this audience may be assured—no discouragement exists.

The remarks of the speakers that have preceded me suggest that I should state here, what has often been told before on these occasions, the object of the American Colonization So-

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society. Why has it existed for so many years? Why has it included in its active membership the leading spirits of the North and South, the East and West, among whom none was more honored, none did more service, than the kinsman of the Senator from New Jersey, who has addressed us this evening? I mean the late Theodore Frelinghuysen. Why has the Society survived the war? Why does it still boast a constituency irrespective of the sectional divisions of our country? The reason is a plain one. It has never mixed with its deliberations the question of slavery. It has existed only to remove those who desired to better their condition by emigration to Africa. It has attempted no proselytism in America. It has aimed but at the prosperity of Liberia. If its advice was asked about emigration, it said to the applicant, "if you can be satisfied where you are, remain here; if you are dissatisfied, you will find aid in removing at our hands. Your residence here is due to no act of your own. You and your ancestors have served us and our ancestors faithfully. You have aided in the development of our common country. No one has a right to force you to remove. Stay where you are, then, if you can be happy where you are. This Society exists only to help you to remove, when your own convictions shall be in favor of removal."

There are those who believe that the white man and the negro will ultimately establish here such relations as shall enable them to live in happiness together. If so, well. Colonizationists will be the last to interfere with such a state of things, or to regret, should such expectations be realized. In that event, Liberia's blessings will be confined to Africa, whose great missionary station, for civilization and the Gospel, she will then be, and not a dollar will have been spent in building up the negro Republic that will not bring a rich return.

But it is due to frankness to say, that this has not been the expectation, generally, of colonizationists. They have anticipated the time when the negro and the white man must part company; when the two families of the same race, as they are called by the Senator from New Jersey in his remarks this

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evening, or, as others style them, the two races, must separate; and when the negro must be the one to seek another home. The fault of American politicians, of American statesmen, of Americanism indeed, is, that the legislation and action of to-day are most commonly for to-day only. It is not recollect that the population of the year 1900 is to be one hundred million; and that, at the present rate of increase, the population of 1950 will be about two hundred million. This is no mere speculation. The past decades prove it. The teaching of seven census cannot be ignored. With this population the negro will have to contend on very different terms from those which might influence him to-day, with a population of, say forty million. Colonizationists have looked forward to these times. They have sought to provide for them. Liberia is the means they have prepared to meet what they think it is not improbable may be the fearful exigencies of the future. They have anticipated an emigration to Liberia as active as the emigration from Ireland to America. They have believed that a homogenous population of white men will one day prevail in America. Should the coming days prove them to have been right in these anticipations, what evils will they not have averted? To what thanks and blessings will they not, then, be acknowledged by all men to be entitled?

Still, this great question is one that the negro must solve for himself; and now, as in the past, to him colonizationists leave the solution of it *exclusively*. On this point, they must never be misunderstood; and to prevent even the shadow of misunderstanding, the Chair, on behalf of the Society, has deemed it proper to explain once more the principles of the cause which the Society exists to promote, and its action practically in regard to it.

What is wanting now is aid—active aid; not the gathering of a crowd to listen to such oratory as has fascinated us this evening only, but the aid which comes from the purse, as well as from the heart and the voices, of the listeners. Two thousand would-be emigrants are asking the means of emigration. Will you give it to them?

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1868.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, m., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

A letter was submitted from the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Baltimore, January 20, stating that he could not be present, as he was engaged in the trial of an important cause "which cannot be postponed." Whereupon the Hon. G. Washington Warren, of Massachusetts, was appointed Chairman.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. T. Crane, D. D., of New Jersey.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary, when William Coppinger having been nominated, was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, Mr. Pettit, and the Rev. Dr. Labaree were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 15 and 16, 1867, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that body.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Committee on Cre-

Delegates—Life Directors—Executive Committee.

dentials, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, as follows:

DELEGATES FROM AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Vermont—Rev. John K. Converse, George W. Scott, Esq.

Connecticut—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Richard D. Hubbard,* Dr. Henry A. Grant,* Rev. William W. Turner,* Rev. George H. Clark,* Daniel Phillips, Esq.*

Massachusetts—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. Benjamin Labarre, D. D., Abner Kingman, Esq.*

New York—Henry H. Reynolds, Esq., Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.

New Jersey—Rev. William H. Steele,* Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1868.

The Board met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment; the Hon. Mr. Warren in the chair.

*Not present.

Standing Committees—Annual Papers.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of New Jersey.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Chair appointed the STANDING COMMITTEES, as follows:

Foreign Relations-----	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon Peter Parker, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.
Finance-----	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. John K. Converse, William Gunton, Esq.
Auxiliary Societies-----	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.
Agencies -----	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.
Accounts-----	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., George W. Scott, Esq., Henry H. Reynolds, Esq.
Emigration-----	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq., Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

Rev. Dr. McLain, as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement and accompanying papers be accepted, and referred to the several Standing Committees to whom the subjects appropriately belong.

The appointed hour having come for the meeting of the

Amendment. Election of Officers.

Society, the Board took a recess, and at 12.15 o'clock resumed its session.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent of the Society for the ship Golconda, was read.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report and accompanying financial statement of Dr. Hall be accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts.

The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed, unanimously approved, and laid over for the action of the Board at its next Annual Meeting, viz:

Resolved, That it is hereby proposed that article Fifth of the Constitution of the Society be amended by striking out the words "previous to," and inserting in their stead "ending on the day of."

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when the Board adjourn, it adjourns to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President Maclean, Mr. Pettit, and the Rev. Dr. Labaree were appointed the Committee; who subsequently reported, through their Chairman, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows:

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Copinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

Committee on Finance.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board confirm the nominations by the Committee, and elect the persons named in their report.

On motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1868.

The Board met at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. Mr. Warren in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. John K. Converse, of Vermont.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, viz:

The Committee feel deeply the necessity of improving the financial condition of the Society, so as to meet the demands which are already pressing upon it, and the still greater demands which are evidently coming upon it. But the principal means come within the province of other committees, such as the employment of agents, of such ability and weight of character that they can command the respectful attention of all whom they desire to address. Another is, bring all the Auxiliaries into harmonious and energetic co-operation with the Parent Society. In this would be included the revival of some that have for some time been inactive, especially at the West, and, as soon as practicable, at the South.

Various projects are sometimes discussed by persons who are friendly but not familiar with our affairs in their details.

It has been said that emigrants may go at their own expense, as Irish and German emigrants come to the United States, and we may guide and facilitate their emigration. Of this, it is enough to say, that there are no such emigrants now, nor can we expect them within any period for which we can

Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

judiciously make calculations. When they present themselves it will be easy to make the necessary arrangements for their assistance.

We must rely on the donations and bequests of those who appreciate our labors and are willing to sustain them. They must be furnished with the means of knowing their duty, and we believe they may be trusted to do it.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies would respectfully report:

That in considering, at this juncture of the history of African Colonization, the influence which Auxiliary Societies have exerted and are yet to exert in the prosecution of the great work of this Society, they feel impressed with this conviction: While the main movement of the body must emanate from the centre of the Parent organization, the Auxiliary Societies are as limbs, no one of which is unimportant; and that the efficiency of the whole will depend on these two characteristics, to wit: The living *energy* and the united *harmony* of action pervading the one body in all its parts.

The Parent Society's chief, not to say only object, is to colonize colored people of the United States in Liberia, and, in the judgment of your Committee, this should be the one single object of each and all its branches.

With such unity of purpose and action, the still existing Auxiliaries of the Northern sea-board States might of themselves enable this Society to carry on its operations without interruption or embarrassment. At the same time, your Committee, looking over the many States whence aid may at length be expected, are impressed with the conviction that the Western States should at once renew their efforts to help forward the good cause we are aiming to promote. In some of those

Committee on Agencies.

States there are Auxiliary Societies which only need reanimating to be made efficient. Besides, the Western States are receiving an immigration and are enjoying a prosperity which prepares them to appreciate the value to the black man of an independent home, and gives them the means of furnishing material aid to assist him in his praiseworthy endeavor.

The Southern States cannot be expected, at present, to render us much pecuniary assistance; and yet it is desirable, as soon as practicable, to have Auxiliary Societies in those States, in order to have them represented in the meetings of this Board.

In view of these considerations, your Committee recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to all the existing Auxiliaries of this Society to use their speedy and utmost endeavors to make their several Societies more active and efficient, and thereby secure more fully the confidence and support of the Christian public, and their own increased ability, to help meet the claims now pressing upon the Executive Committee.

Mr. Wedgwood, from the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report:

The demand for aid on the part of emigrants wishing to go to Liberia is without a precedent in the history of this Society. Where, a few years ago, applications were made to this Society by single individuals, or by companies of eight or ten, now applications are made by hundreds, and even by thousands, and this Society have now more than two thousand applicants ready to leave as soon as funds can be raised to defray their expenses.

These facts seem to require a corresponding degree of activity and energy on the part of the Society to meet this demand. The Society is justified in making a more pressing

Committee on Accounts.

appeal to the public for funds than they have ever made before.

The United States Government is rapidly absorbing this continent, and our people, through the aid of this Society, are rapidly taking possession of the continent of Africa. We have planted American civilization in the Republic of Liberia, which, it is hoped, is destined to spread over that entire continent. The Liberians are already dreaming of a republican empire on that continent, embracing millions of enlightened and Christianized citizens. This system of aiding our colored people to take possession of the continent of Africa is one of the noblest of American enterprises.

Barnaby, in his "Travels in North America," published in 1775, says: "A strange but visionary idea has entered into the minds of the generality of mankind, that empire is travelling Westward, and every one is looking forward with eager and impatient expectation to that destined moment when America is to give the law to the rest of the world."

Through our system of civilization, America is to-day giving her law, her language, and her religion to the continent of Africa. It is the duty of every American citizen to cherish the warmest sympathy and friendship for our brethren in Africa who are there establishing another great empire.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that efficient Agents be employed by the Executive Committee in all parts of the United States, who are competent to present this subject before the American people in its true light, as one of the most important enterprises of America, in giving her law, her language, and her religion to Africa.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Accounts report that they have found the books of the Society and the accounts of Dr. Hall, Agent of the ship Golconda, correctly kept and properly vouched, and they recommend that the same be approved.

Committee on Emigration.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report: That they find the duties devolved upon them essentially changed from what they have hitherto been. In previous years your Committee have had their attention called to the difficulty of procuring emigrants to secure the ground that had been provided for their home in Africa, and they have urged the adoption of the means necessary to that end. Now, however, the pressure upon the Society is from another quarter, and instead of having to solicit emigrants to strengthen Liberia, the large number offering and begging for a passage to that Republic, in Africa, devolves upon us the duty simply of sending all such as shall be found suitable and calculated to aid in rendering Liberia a prosperous, free, and religious State. The Annual Report exhibits the gratifying fact that, of the thirteen hundred sent out by the last three voyages of the Golconda, a large number were members of the churches of the different denominations, and, at the same time, of the varied and most important industrial pursuits. This the Committee regard as of the highest importance and of the most gratifying character.

As the matter now stands, the Committee recommend that this work shall be carried on; that such emigrants shall be selected from the number applying as will be a valuable acquisition to Liberia and sent forward; that every effort shall be made in this direction. This is the great work of the Society. It is the fundamental work to colonize people of color, residing in this country, in Africa, and all the means we possess we regard as belonging to this object, and that all we have shall be devoted to it. They, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be recommended to use the means at their command to carry on the work of sending all proper emigrants that shall offer during the present year.

Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Rev. Mr. Malcom, from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully report: We have considered the subjects referred to us, in reference to securing from the Government "the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and Liberia," and also "the restoration of the African Squadron."

The subject of "the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and Liberia" is one of great importance. The commerce of Liberia is already large for a young nation, and is increasing yearly. Great Britain, to secure the valuable trade of West Africa, has established a line of steamers touching regularly at Monrovia and Cape Palmas. Our republican institutions have been established in Africa by those who have voluntarily gone forth from our midst, and we owe it to these hardy pioneers to give them facilities for communicating with their friends in the United States. We learn with pleasure that the Legislature of Vermont has adopted resolutions asking Congress to establish a line of mail steamers between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain provides for maintaining a squadron upon the West coast of Africa, carrying eighty guns. Great good has resulted in past years from this treaty.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our Government be requested to furnish facilities for mail communication between the United States and the West coast of Africa.

Resolved, That such measures be adopted by the Executive Committee as may be deemed by them most expedient, in regard to the renewal of the African Squadron on the West coast of Africa.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Adjournment.

The minutes of to-day's meeting were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Labaree, of Massachusetts, and then adjourned.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,

Chairman.

Wm. COPPINGER,

Secretary of the Board.

Emigrants Sent by the American Colonization Society.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1820.....	86	1840.....	115	1860.....	316
1821.....	33	1841.....	85	1861.....	55
1822.....	37	1842.....	248	1862.....	65
1823.....	65	1843.....	85	1863.....	26
1824.....	103	1844.....	170	1864.....	23
1825.....	66	1845.....	187	1865.....	527
1826.....	182	1846.....	89	1866.....	621
1827.....	222	1847.....	51	1867.....	633
1828.....	163	1848.....	441		
1829.....	205	1849.....	422	Total.....	12,542
1830.....	259	1850.....	505	The Maryland State	
1831.....	421	1851.....	676	Colonization So-	
1832.....	796	1852.....	630	ciety has settled at	
1833.....	270	1853.....	783	"Maryland, in Li-	
1834.....	127	1854.....	553	beria".....	1,227
1835.....	146	1855.....	207		
1836.....	234	1856.....	538	Total.....	13,769
1837.....	138	1857.....	370		
1838.....	109	1858.....	167		
1839.....	47	1859.....	248		

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States—not embraced in the foregoing table—5,722.

Cost of African Colonization.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society during the fifty-one years of its existence:

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1853.....	82,458 25
1820-2.....	5,627 36	1854.....	65,438 93
1823.....	4,758 22	1855.....	55,276 89
1824.....	4,379 80	1856.....	81,384 41
1825.....	10,125 85	1857.....	97,384 84
1826.....	14,779 24	1858.....	61,820 19
1827	13,294 94	1859.....	160,303 23
1828.....	13,458 17	1860.....	104,546 92
1829.....	20,295 61	1861.....	75,470 74
1830.....	26,683 41	1862.....	46,208 46
1831.....	32,101 53	1863.....	50,900 36
1832.....	43,065 08	1864.....	79,454 70
1833.....	37,242 46	1865.....	23,683 37
1834.....	22,984 30	1866.....	59,375 14
1835.....	36,661 49	1867.....	53,190 48
1836.....	33,006 88		
1837.....	25,558 14	Total.....	2,194,698 25
1838.....	10,947 41		
1839.....	51,498 36	The Maryland State Society,	
1840.....	56,985 62	since its organization, re-	
1841.....	42,443 68	ceived.....	309,759 33
1842.....	32,898 88	The New York State Society,	
1843.....	36,083 94	and Pennsylvania Society,	
1844.....	33,640 39	during their independent	
1845.....	56,458 60	condition, received.....	95,640 00
1846.....	39,900 03	The Mississippi Society, dur-	
1847.....	29,472 84	its independent operations,	
1848.....	49,845 91	received.....	12,000 00
1849.....	50,332 84		
1850.....	64,973 71	Making a total to January 1,	
1851.....	97,443 77	1868.....	2,612,007 53
1852.....	86,775 74		